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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 27 July 7, 1962 Section 1 — News

JFK: *He's outslumping the market* .....(493)

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One-Term President?: Anyone who visited the Capital last St. Patrick's Day and returned today would express amazement at the abrupt change in the political climate—particularly the prestige of President Kennedy.

Three months ago, Republican doubts about substantially increasing their House seats in the fall election were widespread; more pervading was GOP defeatism about the chances of ousting JFK in '64. Today, even some Democrats concede the loss of the House in November, as well as the possibility of losing to the GOP in the next Presidential election.

For the first time, one hears JFK characterized as "a one-term President." Again, it is recalled that the last time the Democrats elected a man from New England as President (Franklin Pierce in 1852), he failed so miserably that he was unable to get himself renominated four years later. (See Paul Jones' article in HUMAN EVENTS, September 22, 1961, Section IV.) These observations come not only from Republicans, already feeling their oats, but also—privately—from dejected Democrats.

Hard facts and obviously imminent "pocket-book" troubles inspire such talk. Economic recovery not only is stalled, but even some JFK officials (for instance, Ewan Clague, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics) speculate about a recession next year. Some economic indicators suggest it might come sooner. Many observers liken JFK's plight to that of President Hoover in 1930-32.

In the wake of the "Kennedy Crash," the White House occupant flounders and fails to take quick remedies—such as across-the-board tax cuts—which might at least modify his business troubles before election year 1964. Surrounded by "text-book profs" (see Heller story below), he tinkers awkwardly with delicate economic matters, while further stock market declines indicate the growing lack of popular, as well as investor, confidence.

Very concretely, Kennedy's decline is best illustrated by his loss of control of Congress and the possible loss of much of the New Frontier legislative program. Tax, medicare, education aid and foreign aid are in trouble—only the trade bill has passed. Originally deemed a shoo-in, this bill won only through a vast White House lobbying effort which made big concessions to special interests (such as textiles). Also, both Ike and the conservative American Farm Bureau threw their weight behind the Kennedy bill.

On the electoral front, faults and fissures in what had been regarded as a solid Kennedy base now yawn. Today, some of the "Catholic vote" (which helped him win in '60) is reportedly turning its back on him. Many Catholics who voted for Ike in 1952 and 1956 supported JFK in 1960 because of the injection of the religious issue into the campaign. Numerous reports say a substantial number of these now regret their support of JFK. GOP National Chairman William Miller's year-long campaign to fix the "soft on communism" label on the Kennedy regime is believed to have affected many of these Catholics.

But, above all, the touching of the "pocket-book nerve" transcends other factors in the shift away from Kennedy, as many worry about a looming recession and business decline.

This new situation sways the calculations of pros in Washington. In discussing party chances in this or that state or congressional contest, dopesters now speak of the big "X" in any such races. They raise the question: Will an anti-Administration, country-wide "undertow" gain victories for Republican candidates hitherto rated as possible losers?

Whatever the answer, it is expected that the expressions "political undertow" and "one-term President" will feature political discussions as the months go by.

Obscenity Over Prayer: "Mr. Speaker, I direct the attention of the House to the fact that there were at least two decisions by the Supreme Court yesterday. The upshot of the two decisions seems to be: prayer, no; obscenity, yes."

So spoke Representative August E. Johansen (R.-Mich.) about the Supreme Court's spectacular decision banning a 22-word prayer in the New York public schools and its simultaneous decision favorable to the publication of homosexual magazines. His expression of outrage was echoed

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throughout Congress in scores of bitter comments on the High Court—one of the most demonstrative protests by the bulk of members seen in our time.

Representative Francis Walter (D.-Pa.) said the Court prayer decision came as no surprise to him—"just one more in line with the philosophy" of that Court. On the same day, Walter pointed out, the Court "upset the conviction of a Communist" indicted for contempt of Congress.

Most compelling of all were the remarks of Herbert Hoover. The former President, who rarely intervenes in national issues, deplored the decision as representing "a disintegration of a sacred American heritage." Hoover, in his characteristically practical way, demanded that Congress should "at once submit an amendment to the Constitution which establishes the right to religious devotion in all governmental agencies—national, state or local."

Forthwith, Senator James Eastland (D.-Miss.), Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, had his committee take up a proposal for such an amendment, sponsored by Senator Glenn Beall (R.-Md.) and other members. Eastland was ready to send it to the floor without hearings, but other members prevailed on him to hold hearings.

And President Kennedy? In a masterpiece of overly careful language he sedulously avoided any condemnation of the Court's decision, urged citizens to pray at home and exhorted them to continue to support the Court.

Members of Congress, even those who had cooled off after the initial outrage, found it ironic that the President of the United States should urge citizens to support the Court right after such a signal affront to the vast majority of the people. Observers deemed this Kennedy posture a "bad mistake" by his public relations advisers at a time when his popularity is obviously waning.

One extremely well-informed Democratic Senator, at this point, remarked to the Editor of HUMAN EVENTS: "This strengthens my belief that the Democrats are going to lose control of the House of Representatives in next November's elections."

Quemoy Again: Last week, the President's posture abroad appeared as weak as it did at home—liberal press comments to the contrary. His position on Quemoy and Matsu was not at all reassuring to our friends in Asia, including the rebellious subjects of Red China's dictatorship.

Kennedy, of course, attempted to duck behind Eisenhower's skirts on the issue. He remarked at his press conference he stood foursquare behind the Ike-Dulles position of 1955, thus retreating from his New Frontier position in 1960 when he claimed these islands were "indefensible."

Observers note, however, the President's new policy on the offshore islands is not precisely that formulated by Ike. For Kennedy also flatly declared, contrary to Ike and Dulles, the US would not support Chiang's call for an invasion of the mainland.

Here, once again, he lost face with our Asian allies. The Red Chinese buildup, according to experts in the area, is due to weakness and famine. Mao is just repeating the age-old dictator habit of diverting his people from internal turmoil.

Instead of assuring Mao he can create these diversionary tactics at will without fearing reprisal from Chiang or the US, the President, say these experts, should be increasing Mao's difficulties, thus making it harder for him to keep the lid on the seething cauldron of troubles threatening his rule on the mainland.

Heller: Economic experts in Washington last week noted with irony that Walter W. Heller, JFK's Chief Economic Adviser, went to Bonn and had a talk with Ludwig Erhard, Adenauer's Finance Minister. They recall that in 1951 Heller had recommended to Adenauer and Erhard that the then poor and struggling West German Republic pursue an anti-free enterprise policy for recovery—with government controls and intervention, low interest rates, forced saving, etc.

But Erhard took the opposite course—free enterprise, free private capital formation, high interest rates and limited taxes—and made West Germany one of the richest and most prosperous nations in the world.

Reportedly, Heller went to Europe a fortnight ago to find out how "the German miracle" was accomplished. Dispatches from Bonn to HUMAN EVENTS say that Erhard gave "Wrong Way Walter" a lesson in free enterprise economics and its application to US troubles today. They report the German Minister especially criticized the Kennedy Administration's attempt to keep interest rates low.

Reduce and Cut: In a report last week on the slow progress of appropriation bills through this session of Congress, the Council of State Chambers of Commerce noted: "If the Congress feels that taxes must be reduced but only if spending is also reduced, there is ample opportunity to do both by cutting the budget requests it has yet to consider."

Among those areas the Council feels can be cut:

(1) Foreign aid. Kennedy has requested $4.9 billion for 1963, up from $3.9 billion appropriated in 1962. "Obviously, there is opportunity for a substantial reduction in this area."

(2) Rural Electrification Administration funds. "Although the REA . . . has outlived its need for federal financial support and subsidization, the 1963 budget proposes more funds for the electrification program than in any year since 1951."

(3) Public Works. "The civil public works appropriation bill almost invariably includes projects of low priority and questionable economic feasibility, including the pork-barrel projects."

(4) New spending proposals, including a $1.6-$2.6 billion five-year college facilities and student aid program and "a youth conservation program to cost over $100 million a year when in full operation."

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Ike's Speech: In one of his toughest speeches to date, former President Eisenhower kicked off the 1962 GOP campaign with a ringing critique of New Frontier domestic policies. Other party leaders, such as National Chairman William E. Miller and Senator Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), are expected to lead the foreign policy offensive.

In an obviously combative mood, Ike asserted: "The nation's rate of economic growth, so bitterly criticized two years ago, falls behind the rate of prior years. The adverse balance of payments and outflow of gold are still gnawing concerns and, if present policies persist, could grow worse. Federal spending is still pushing rapidly upward. Revenues fall short. Deficits grow larger. Confidence, at home and abroad, weakens. "These are ugly blotches in the beautiful picture of the economic future painted for us in 1960 by confident New Frontiersmen."

Eisenhower scored the Administration for attempting to badger businessmen and the medical profession and for its newspaper censorship policies. Then he asked: "In all such matters is a federal club of reprisal to be held over the heads of citizens, ready for instant use, with or without sanction of law? Is the only authority needed for the club's use an executive assertion that this is in the public interest?"

The former President noted the word "victory" has been expunged from New Frontier dictionaries. He said, "Personally I—and I think all Republicans —still like the word," and concluded his address by calling for a GOP election victory in 1962, and 1964 as well.

New York: The Democratic intraparty feuding which has been so pronounced in Empire State politics in recent years blossoms anew, complicating the already muddlesome task of picking a gubernatorial candidate to face Nelson Rockefeller this fall.

Many observers believe New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner would be the strongest candidate and is the personal choice of JFK. But many seasoned observers—including high Republicans who know the state well—lean toward the notion that former Postmaster General James A. Farley would make the strongest race.

But liberals in the party, such as Eleanor Roosevelt, want no part of Farley as a nominee. And one prominent NYC "reform" group recently went so far as to attempt to deny Farley credentials to the forthcoming state Democratic convention.

Thus an ugly rift has been opened and the liberals, who constantly want their own way in the state's politics, may well have alienated their strongest vote getter, along with his vast following. It is thought that this liberal action may have saved Nelson from the year's biggest election upset.

Morse's Million: It has come to light that Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) has pulled off another oddball play in an effort to boost his chances for re-election this year.

Morse personally engineered through the Senate Appropriations Committee and then through passage on the floor a bill to provide an additional $2 million for "improvement for grazing lands in western states."

In appearing before the Appropriations Committee to plug for the measure—an increase in the authorized $41 million Interior Department appropriation for such purposes—he made no mention of the fact that a million of it was to go for projects in Oregon. And recently the Senate, in what the Chicago *Tribune* called an "obviously dubious or confused" state, passed the additional Morse funds for Oregon.

Highly incensed over Morse's pork-barrel play, Republican committee member Karl Mundt of South Dakota said the appropriation reminded him of the Billie Sol Estes case, with its overtones of big money influence peddling.

Noting that President Kennedy himself asked the committee to appropriate the extra funds, Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) cited it as an example of "the close-in support JFK is giving Senators up for re-election."

The Press: The Administration's snow job on the press continues. If Kennedy isn't gently wooing antagonistic columnists, his sidekicks apparently use strongarm methods to get them silenced.

Walter Winchell, who had been sharply critical of Kennedy, recently wrote in the New York *Mirror*: ". . . the White House Gang has decided to 'do something' about our comments . . . Intimates of the President have persuaded Democratic solons of both Houses to contact their hometown publishers and editors to 'drop or stop' Winchell."

It is also reliably reported that Administration henchmen have made several attempts to get the newspapers to drop the highly outspoken Robert Allen-Paul Scott column.

The President, however, failed in his recent attempt to butter up relations with the very independent Harry H. Hoiles, conservative publisher of the Colorado Springs *Gazette-Telegraph*.

Kennedy wired Hoiles recently, saying: "I would be most pleased to have you as my luncheon guest on Friday at the White House, [for an] exchange of views on regional and national problems."

Adhering to the adage about Greeks bearing gifts, Hoiles declined, saying: "President Kennedy would completely disregard my views. I would not want to lend the sanction of my presence to the result of a luncheon such as he proposes."

Rostow: The revolutionary Rostow master plan for American foreign policy, drawn up by State Department official Walt Whitman Rostow and now in the hands of the President, has sent shudders

WILLIAM J. TAMMEN, Minister, Bethel Presbyterian Church, Reading, Minnesota: "I get a great deal of help from HUMAN EVENTS and feel that it is helping to keep me abreast of issues that never make the headlines but ought to be there."

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down the spines of leaders in West Germany, France and Japan, according to Diplomatic Row.

Both the West Germans and the French, it is reliably reported, are burning over news stories revealing that the Rostow document, in effect, calls for the recognition of East Germany. Leading Japanese newspapers are puzzled and concerned over the document, which reportedly calls for appeasement of the Soviet Union and Red China on the assumption that the former is "mellowing" in its aggressiveness and the latter will "mellow" in time.

What concerns Capitol Hill, as well, is the arrogance of the Administration in withholding the details of this master plan from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is supposed to formulate foreign policy with the Administration.

In a three-hour closed session before the committee last week, Rostow claimed "executive privilege" when asked to reveal the plan's contents. When Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) asked Rostow if he had used the word "mellowing" in the document, Under Secretary of State George W. Ball told Rostow not to answer the question.

Rostow, however, took 15 minutes to tell Senator Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) that Eisenhower's speech attacking Kennedy was "deplorable."

Dirksen says he is not satisfied with Rostow's answers to intensive questioning about his philosophy on foreign policy. "This is the first round," he told reporters. "I want to see the document." The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), supported Rostow but said he would not be against the committee's examining the document. The question is: Will the Republicans on the committee pursue this issue?

Kennedy Promises: The Senate Republican Policy Committee last week blasted President Kennedy for his failure to live up to campaign promises that he would materially aid West Virginia if he became President. Kennedy's promises, politicos recall, helped him to win that state's Democratic primary, a key victory in his march toward the Presidential nomination.

Although Kennedy claimed during the campaign he saw a "great industrial future" for West Virginia if there were a government in Washington with "heart and spirit," his own Administration has not aided West Virginia in any significant way.

In the year 1960, before the President took office, the unemployment rate in West Virginia hovered around 11.5 per cent. After Kennedy took office, unemployment leaped to 16 per cent. In March of this year, unemployment was 11.9 per cent of the total laboring force in that state.

Through the Area Redevelopment Administration, West Virginia, it is true, has received $1.3 million. But the ARA has been far more favorable to other states. With only 5.1 per cent unemployed, Oklahoma has received a total of $9.7 million from ARA. Moreover, $9.4 million of this was in loans and grants for redevelopment of a lake as a tourist center. West Virginians, please note.

Capitol Camera: When the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, last week urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to pass the $100 million UN bond issue, he ran into some stiff opposition by congressmen. Representative Wayne L. Hays (D.-Ohio) tartly declared after Stevenson's plea: "When the American people learn that we are paying mercenaries to murder white missionaries the people are not going to like it." By mercenaries, Hays was referring to UN troops in the Congo.

• *Another New Frontiersman has gone down to primary defeat, this time for a South Carolina congressional nomination. The winner, Albert M. Watson, supported the Nixon-Lodge ticket in* 1960 *and ran on a strong conservative platform. His opponent, Dr. Frank Owens, supported the Administration. Watson will face conservative Republican Floyd Spence in what promises to be a hot race.*

• The curious feud between two Democratic congressional wheel horses—Senator Carl Hayden (Ariz.) and Representative Clarence Cannon (Mo.)—vividly points up Kennedy's failure to keep things moving on Capitol Hill. Hayden and Cannon stood on protocol, thereby delaying a key pay bill. "He should come to my office." "No," said the other, "he must come to see me." FDR would never have allowed this unedifying spat to develop; he would have got the two together and smoothed out matters. Truman would have done the same thing. But—it is increasingly noted—JFK is neither FDR nor HST.

• *William A. Bruno, prominent school board member on Long Island, New York, reacted to the court's "no prayer" decision with the remark: "It looks like Robert Welch of the John Birch Society had the right idea in asking for the impeachment of the Supreme Court." (Welch asked for impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren.)*

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

June is a riot of color. Fields turn green. Brides dress in shimmering white. Honor grads sport tassels of gold—and the government ends another fiscal year in the red.

—Senator Norris Cotton (R.-N. H.)

Volume XIX, No. 27—Section II July 7, 1962

The Flight Engineers . . .

Expensive Third Man Theme

By VICTOR RIESEL

THAT THIRD-MAN THEME which some flight engineers have been playing has been a mighty expensive tune. It has cost the nation's airlines about a hundred-million dollars.

It has cost millions more in wages lost during strikes. It has caused some of our friends in Berlin the jitters. It has cost the government hundreds of thousands in mediation expenses.

It has started a run on anti-ulcer pills in some airlines' executive suites when they added up the cost of a strike per day on just three airlines—namely six million each 24 hours.

It has proved that, in the final showdown, there is no law to stop a handful of organized men from defying the President of the United States and striking in what is basically a civil war with another union.

Show you how!

In most cockpits of most jet-passenger planes there are now four occupied seats.

No one argues really that there should be more than three. Point is who sits in the third seat, another pilot or a member of the Flight Engineers Union.

Because pilots have struck when some line wanted to put a flight engineer in as the third man, and the engineers have struck when some lines put in a pilot, most lines have been flying all four. That extra man has cost the industry some $25 million a year since 1958.

VIRTUALLY EVERYBODY but the Flight Engineers and their friends the Teamsters have said the Flight Engineers are basically wrong.

At one point the other day the usually calm Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg, lost his temper. He snapped at the Flight boys with ". . . How come everybody is out of step but your union? There have been at least five mediation and fact-finding boards. Some have been appointed by a Republican President. Some by Democrats. Each have been made up of the fairest, most responsible and impartial men. They've ruled against you. Yet you haven't heeded. Why?"

In effect, the answer to Goldberg has been the answer to John Kennedy and the airlines—strike. Yet the mere threat of a strike is costly to the airlines. You can't stockpile seats. If someone switches to another airline because one carrier is threatened, that's revenue lost for all time.

And the actual cost in wages and salaries of a strike on the three threatened lines would come to $1,053,000 daily. Loss in revenue: $3,600,000 daily. Loss in maintenance costs, rents, fixed charges—$1,200,000 daily. There are other costs. Total—at least $6 million daily, or well over $42,000,000 a week.

ARGUMENTS IN THIS are more complex than an M. I. T. freshman's paper on astral-mechanics. The Engineers argue that they are needed for safety's sake. Well, one line with a perfect safety record is Panagra. For 22 years it has flown the Latin route—over the sky-scraping Andes, too. Yet it flies with three pilots who have every skill needed.

So does United Air Lines. This company was struck and took it for a while. The Flight Engineers did themselves no good in this showdown.

In the past weeks, some engineers have believed the Teamsters would respect their picket line. This would cut off fuel supplies. Well, the airlines could fly in planes, empty of passengers but full of fuel to gas up a craft waiting to take passengers across land and overseas. Or planes could roll up to tankers on railroad sidings. But costs would go as high as rockets.

All this would drag out a strike. It would also anger the public—and whip up a demand for a compulsory arbitration law. In effect, a labor court.

This would anger all labor. But who would be responsible? After all, how many times can there be futile appeals to reason?

(Distributed 1962 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

WINCHELL TO JFK—"Ask not what your critics are doing to you. Ask what you can do to convince your critics that you are aware of what too many of your inner circle are trying to do to Caroline's wonderful, beautiful and free country." **(Syndicated columnist Walter Winchell)**

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The Key Issue

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Perhaps our readers sometimes weary of our repeated examination of the economic theories persistently pushed by Mr. Kennedy and his advisers. But we think they are fraught with dangerous implications and that they constitute the central issue of the day.

Mr. Kennedy's outlook, most fully expounded in his Yale commencement address, is that the central government must shape the course and supply the momentum to economic life. In this endeavor, spending, debt, the size and power of government, the potentialities of more inflation are alike deemed matters of little or no concern.

Once this fundamental position is adopted by our governors in Washington, the logical extension of the philosophy is that government assumes the direction of the lives of all men. Government cannot assume to direct the economy without impinging upon the initiatives and freedoms of every single person, for the economy is no abstraction; it is the productive effort of all of us.

Mr. Kennedy at Yale spoke of "assets," "inventories" and "investments" of the government—things, by implication, which the government "owns." But the government owns nothing that it has not previously taken from the people, and "social ownership" through government is socialism plain and simple.

When Mr. Kennedy proclaims a "partnership" between government and business, he is in fact vesting government with equities and interests it has no right to possess. For government is not the "partner" of the people; it is their servant, hired by them to do the indispensable, but strictly limited, job of maintaining conditions of internal order and providing protection of the nation against external threat.

So this preoccupation of ours with what starts out presumably as an economic doctrine but develops into a fundamental question in the relationship between the government and every citizen is not a subject of trifling or ephemeral importance. It goes directly to the heart of the issue of who is to be master and who is to be servant.

In the 116th year of our existence—our anniversary fell on June 10—we feel no need to apologize for continuing to keep the rights and interests of the people in the forefront of our attention. We are proud that we still are fulfilling the mission so cogently stated almost 101 years ago by Joseph Medill, our founding editor.

"By their own assumptions, or by quasi-popular consent," he wrote on this page, "leading and influential journals like our own are in some sort regarded as watchmen on the walls, to look for approach of danger toward what our readers hold dear. They have thrust upon them the duty, not always pleasant, of acting as conservators of the public good, often at the expense of their private interests. Men look to them not only for facts but for opinions. They do not often create, but they shape and give direction to public sentiment. They are the narrators of facts, the exponents of policy, the enemies of wrong."

It is this proud heritage that we uphold. We shall continue our watch from the wall.

Just Imagine!

By Representative John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)

Imagine that your salary is $8,200 a year—and you are almost $30,000 in debt.

Last year your debt increased by $390.

RHODES

This year you are adding at least $700 to your indebtedness.

Your friends are warning you that you can't continue to pile up additional debt—that this is the road to financial ruin.

So you and your wife talk it over and decide to draw up a budget for next year.

But instead of reducing expenditures—or even holding them at their present level—you decide that you will spend $340 more next year than this year.

You reach this decision on the assumption—there is nothing definite—that you will receive a salary increase next year; therefore an increase in spending is in order.

Little, or no, consideration is given to the $30,000 debt.

The significant thing is that you expect to make more money next year—therefore you plan to spend it.

Nearly everyone will agree that a family handling its finances on this basis is headed for serious trouble.

Yet, add *seven* ciphers to these figures—and you have the exact fiscal situation of the government at the present time.

California Voters Rebel

California's distaste for expensive public projects, reflected in the clobbering of proposed state bond issues in the June 5 primary, also trickled down to the county level. In Sonoma County, where a loan to build a new courthouse at Santa Rosa was turned down by the voters, the editor of the Sebastopol *Times* wondered out loud whether or not the kind of propaganda resorted to by sponsors of the project might not have had something to do with the result. Wrote he:

"To name but a few absurdities: (1) That was a pretty sneaky trick, stripping the ornamental work from the outside of the existing structure to make the courthouse look as hideous as possible: (2) the building maintenance was permitted to lapse, and a few repairs were made—just to make things look worse than they really were; (3) that last-minute call to the state authorities for a survey to see whether the courthouse was in danger of falling in!"

The *Times* added that the supposedly tottering courthouse had weathered the recent earthquake tremor which caused a "few stores, some in Lake County, of more modern construction," to close for repairs!

PREOCCUPATION WITH SEX—"If more and more individuals are brought up in this sex-saturated atmosphere, then without deep and moral restraint they will become rudderless folks controlled only by the winds of their environment." **(Professor Pitirim Sorokin, head of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University)**

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QUESTION

of the Week

Because HUMAN EVENTS is under-financed and our staff is overworked, we can no longer give individual answers to the hundreds of questions that come to us each week. In this space, we will endeavor to answer each week the question or questions asked most often which have widest appeal.

QUESTION—Some people in my community are saying "we need urban renewal." Can you tell me what it is, how it works and whether it is good or bad?

ANSWER—Urban renewal promises the conversion of "blighted areas," business and slum, into aesthetically-pleasing, well-balanced developments, serving the needs of the community. To achieve that purpose, urban renewal uses the power of eminent domain (condemnation) to take the property of one private party and turn it over to another private party. The transfer of title is usually made without competitive bidding. The purchaser often gets the property for 20 to 25 per cent of the amount paid to the seller.

The taxpayers stand the loss. You will readily recognize the opportunities for graft, collusion and favoritism. Scandals exceeding any in past US history have become commonplace.

The plans for the development of the "blighted area" must be submitted to the Federal Urban Renewal Administration which, if the plan is approved, will pay two-thirds of the loss sustained when the land is resold to private contractors. The purchasers agree to construct developments approved by the city and Federal planning agencies.

However, since the power of the purse is held in Washington, the dismal fact is that once urban renewal has been accepted, the local community has lost control. The city government, in fact, must follow the specifications laid down by the Federal government not only for the "blighted" area but also to a large extent for the rest of the community.

Two Ohio Liberal Views

"Is Castro a threat to the United States?" asks Senator Stephen M. Young (D.-Ohio). Answering his own query, Young says:

"Castroism as a threat to us is highly exaggerated. This presents a problem which the Organization of American States, or the Cuban people, or both, will take care of in due time. Direct intervention by US forces to topple the Castro regime would support the Soviet claim of Yankee imperialism and would lose us the confidence and friendship we have acquired in South America through the Alliance for Progress."

For sheer optimism, here's what Democratic Representative Charles A. Vanik of Ohio told his constituents.

"Kennedy Administration making giant strides to ease world tensions. Agreements appear much nearer on Berlin. Creation of an international authority to operate supply lines between Berlin and West Germany including participation by Communist East Germany likely solution. Administration's proposals on disarmament and arms control could spiral fast action. President Kennedy decidedly 'out in front' as world's leading executive."

says Arthur Schlesinger . . .

Capitalists Are Cowardly

YOU CAN PROVE SCHLESINGER WRONG

CAPITALISTS ARE COWARDLY, says Arthur Schlesinger. Therefore, reasons JFK's No. 1 Braintruster, "there seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of New Deals."

Every child born in America has a stake in capitalism. You know scores of Americans who realize that and are NOT cowardly and WILL resist the advance of socialism.

You can spur them to action by putting HUMAN EVENTS into their hands for five weeks. After they have become acquainted with HUMAN EVENTS, they may send $1 trial subscriptions to other NOT cowardly Americans.

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Higher Teaching Requirements . . .

Where Will It End?

By the New York Citizens Public Expenditure Survey

UNDER NEW REGULATIONS of the New York State Board of Regents, a teacher will need *five years* of college education instead of a four-year bachelor's degree to qualify for a permanent certificate to teach in elementary schools starting in 1966. The earlier-established five-year requirement for secondary school teachers takes effect in 1963.

Those preparing to teach will be able to obtain a provisional certificate after graduating from a four-year college course but permanent certification will require completion of a fifth year.

No one will quarrel with the stated objective of improving the quality of teaching in our school systems, but just how many years in college are needed to teach the subject matter of grades 1 through 6? Will a fifth year produce higher quality teaching or will it merely qualify the teacher for the higher pay provided in salary schedules for those with master's degrees?

How long before seven years and a Ph. D. degree will be required for certification to teach first grade reading or third grade arithmetic?

Whether or not Johnnie will learn to read or Mary will learn to spell better when teacher has more than four years of college remains to be seen. But the new requirement certainly can be counted on to have at least three other effects.

First, it will provide the basis for continuing to claim for years to come that there is a shortage of "qualified" teachers. When five years of preparation becomes the definition of "qualified," it will be technically quite correct to exclude all present teachers with less than five years of college from the count of qualified teachers. A school could have two teachers for every classroom and still claim a shortage by counting only those with master's degrees as qualified.

Second, the never-ending claim of teacher shortage becomes a never-ending argument for higher teacher pay. Moreover, the longer the time spent in preparation for the career and the consequent higher cost of that preparation, the more convincing the case can be made for higher salaries.

Third, college facilities are now wholly inadequate for the number who will be applying for admission in the years ahead. The State University has a $700-million expansion program of college construction in the works right now.

If teacher trainees stay in college five years instead of four, enrollments in those colleges will be increased 25 per cent. The need for additional teachers' college facilities and annual operating cost of those colleges will be proportionately greater.

Somewhere along the line of drive for higher teacher salaries and more expensive preparation of teachers at public expense, some public officials who have to stand for election may recognize a responsibility for use of the brakes instead of the accelerator on the spending of tax money.

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Are the American people capable of helping themselves?

The New Frontier says "No." Its bureaucrats must tell us what to do. Federal aid must supply the money since we will not or cannot pay the cost of what we ought to have.

Hopedale, Illinois, has answered "Yes," however. It proved its willingness and ability by building a hospital without Federal aid, then a nurses' residence, nursing home and home for the elderly—all without "free Federal money." Additions are now under way.

In spite of what the politicians think, Hopedale proves that the pioneer virtues still live.

Without much confidence that his acceptance will be forthcoming, we propose to President Kennedy that he make a televised address from Hopedale—paying tribute to this central Illinois "do-it-yourself" community of 500.

By calling attention to Hopedale, the President might rejuvenate the spirit of self-responsibility and self-reliance. Such a revival might delay by a century or two the beginning of the Age of Decadence which has destroyed every great civilization of the past.

HUMAN EVENTS

Section Three
July 7, 1962

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Rx: Self-Reliance

The Hopedale Medicare Plan

By DR. LAWRENCE J. ROSSI, Medical Director
Hopedale Hospital, Hopedale, Illinois

LESS THAN six months after I had established a part-time office as a general practitioner in Hopedale, Illinois, a rural community of 500 population, I felt so inadequate as a doctor because of the lack of hospital and medical facilities that I decided to speak my mind freely and then close my office.

No one was more surprised than I when, after mentioning the need for a hospital, the community leaders demonstrated enthusiasm for the idea and wanted to do something about it.

So, in December, 1953, we had a meeting at the town hall. About 100 persons were present. The architect, my lawyer, several ministers, two sympathetic colleagues and construction representatives were also there. We discussed the matter openly and answered a lot of questions. A committee selected at this meeting began its work two days later selling bonds to raise the money for construction of the hospital.

The community saw a need and responded. We went from an idea to a complete hospital in less than 16 months. No government aid, no high-powered fund drive—no large gifts from industry. This was a community enterprise accomplished with local talents and private funds invested by local people who needed and wanted a hospital and decided to do the job themselves.

The hospital has 20 beds and six bassinets. It is of fireproof brick-masonry construction. It has general hospital facilities including surgery, maternity, emergency room, X-ray, laboratory, blood bank, pharmacy with a full-time pharmacist, rehabilitation and physical medicine department with a physiatrist in charge, dentist and doctor's office in the hospital. At present, we have eight staff physicians in attendance from the area and over 40 consultant specialists from nearby large cities.

Financially, the hospital has always operated in the black. In 1960 we showed more net profit than some institutions in our area that are over ten times our size—and our charge for services is the same or lower than that of the larger institutions I refer to.

AFTER THE HOSPITAL had been in operation about one year, we noted among other things that we needed a residence for nurses. The need for a nurses' residence was obvious. Adequate housing for unmarried nurses just didn't exist in this little country town. It was a relatively simple matter to get the job done. Money was borrowed from a savings and loan association. Some donated labor and private financing supplied the remainder. The furnishings were donated by a grateful lady. We broke ground in February, 1957, and dedicated the residence in October of the same year. It accommodates six nurses.

At the end of our first year of hospital operation, we also noted that patients just weren't leaving. They stayed and stayed and stayed. Doctors were complaining that beds weren't available. The ancillary facilities—laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy—all showed decline in income, yet the hospital beds were almost always occupied.

What was happening was that patients with chronic illness had finally filled our beds. These patients needed nursing care to be sure, but they needed little else and consequently, here was a facility equipped to render complete hospital care with expensive equipment and personnel standing by, but seeing little use. Nobody

"It may be superfluous to point out that all this has been done in Hopedale in the past six years without government aid or fund drives, or local tax gimmicks. The entire operation has been financed by private funds, and is now owned and operated by a not-for-profit foundation."

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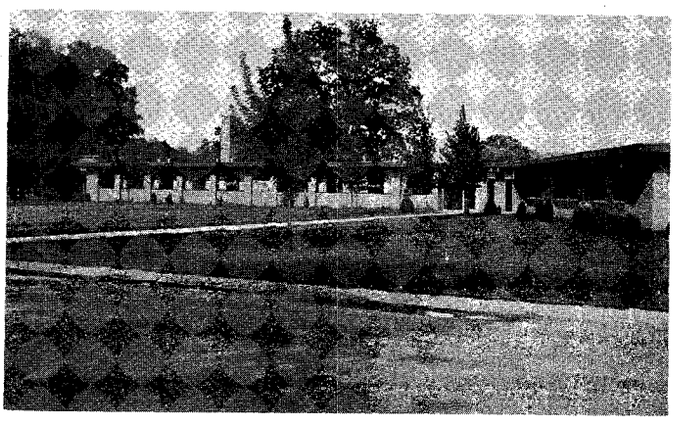
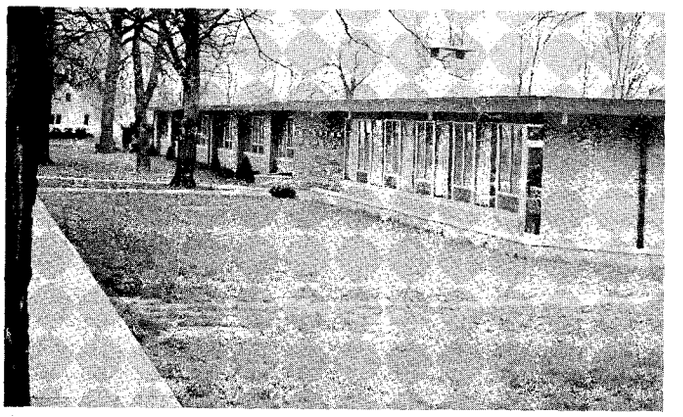


HOPEDALE HOSPITAL. Addition now planned.



HOPEDALE NURSING HOME, for chronic illness care.

was busy except the floor nurses. A chronic illness facility appeared to be the answer to this problem.

And so it was, that in December of 1957, just two months after dedicating the nurses' residence, we broke ground for a new 40-bed nursing home. We dedicated the nursing home a year later, in December, 1958, and accepted our first patient in January, 1959.

PRIVATE FINANCING built the nursing home, too. We sold certificates for $750 each redeemable for $1,000 in care at a stipulated monthly rate per certificate or payable in cash at face value in 20 years. This method supplied about half the money for construction. The remainder was borrowed from a savings and loan association.

Not too long after opening the nursing home, we noted that some elderly residents were there simply because they were old and alone and had no place else to go. These people do not belong among the ailing and the dying in a nursing home. Nor should they pay for nursing care which they do not need, or occupy a bed intended for someone who is ill.

How inadequate the nursing home can be for the aged was vividly pointed out to me one day when we admitted an elderly couple that celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary in our home a few weeks after their arrival. They spoke German when they didn't want anyone to know what they were saying, and as I approached them they were standing in the doorway of their room carrying on in no uncertain terms. They had refused to enter unless a situation was to be corrected immediately. The situation? They wanted to know why there was no double bed in the room. They had never slept apart in their 65 years of marriage. We compromised by placing the two single beds together. They accepted.

HOW OLD IS OLD? you may ask. Here is another example of an oldtimer who doesn't belong in a nursing home among the ailing and the dying. A farmer, aged 88, had been admitted to the hospital for the first time in his lifetime and was to undergo oral surgery the following day. I visited him the evening before surgery to determine what shape he was in for a general anesthetic. Grandpa was a real Prussian; he was sitting up in bed stroking his walrus mustache and he was surrounded by all relatives that could possibly cram into the room. Mama, the boys, everybody was there. After all, they thought this was surely the end of the road for grandpa and they were trying to render all the reassurance possible. Taking a routine history, I was probing for evidence of heart failure and respiratory disease, so I asked, "Do your feet and ankles ever swell?" "Nope," he said and then looked around at mama and smiled. "Do you ever get short of breath?" I asked. He looked at mama, then gave me a quizzical smile and said, "Ya. Ven I rrrun." I don't have to tell you he did all right and went home two days after surgery.

We decided that a separate residence for elderly people was the only solution if they were to be removed from a nursing home atmosphere. We broke ground for such a residence in August, 1960, and dedicated it June 11, 1961—three months ahead of schedule. Our first resident moved in on July 6. The cost to the resident is about half that of nursing home care.

Financing was simple. We refinanced all the complex properties and came up with enough money to cover the entire cost of construction. Again, the money was supplied by a savings and loan association. The entire job was accomplished with private funds.

Briefly stated, our residence for the elderly is simply a place to live. It is a residence—not an institution. Completely fireproof and of brick-masonry construction, it has many features: Private entrance for each unit, air conditioning with individual thermostat control, wall-to-wall carpeting, tiled bath and shower, emergency intercom to the hospital, large parlor and dining room, barber shop, beauty shop, hobby and crafts room, a full time activities director, and outside recreation facilities. There are four apartments and 18 single room units.

The atmosphere in Hopedale House, our residence for elderly people, is contagious. Everyone is gay and smiling. Dignity and independence stimulates elderly people in a manner that cannot be put into words. We have proof of this. You could not believe it unless you see it. We consider this project our greatest accomplishment.

You have heard a report of what was done in a small country town by some determined old fashioned Americans. Our entire endeavor evolved from only one consideration, and that is the welfare of the individual. We learned by experience. We supplied the need as it occurred.

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Section Four
July 7, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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The Consent of the Governed

By JACK COX

. . . Governments are instituted among Men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . .

CONSERVATIVES in modern American politics are those who want to conserve liberty. A conservative of today is defined as an individual who believes conserving, or keeping, individual liberty is the highest goal in political activity. Before changing to anything new in government, a conservative asks: will this change damage individual liberty? By the same token, a conservative does not believe in keeping anything in government that destroys or endangers individual liberty. Above all else, a conservative works to conserve individual liberty and thereby keep the American heritage whole and intact to pass on to future generations.

The great majority of the people of America are conservative—the great majority put the conservation of liberty above all other political values. Why, then, is the government not conservative? What is the explanation for the fact that the national government and most of the state and local governments do not reflect the overwhelming desire on the part of the American people to conserve their liberty?

The answers to these questions are the practical keys to America's future. There would be no valid purpose in writing this book if it did not answer the "question" asked so often: What can I do?

There is a trend in the United States today for the people to forget the power they have in controlling government and to "leave politics to the politicians." This trend does not mean that the people do not still have the power. It simply means they are not exercising it.

The answer to the question, "What can I do about the problems we face?" is simple. Any American citizen can exercise his sovereignty through political action. There are many ways provided in the constitutions of the state and national governments in which citizens can exercise their power. The hope for the conservation of liberty rests in the answer to this question: "Will you do what you can?"

Too many citizens have been guilty of saying: "I am only one person with one small voice, and only one vote, and this in relationship to 185 million people in this country gives me a negligible voice in government affairs."

A story from American history demonstrates dramatically how important one person can be. One morning in 1843, a grain miller in DeKalb County, Indiana, was walking toward his mill. It was election day, but he had work to do and did not intend to vote. Before he reached the mill, he was stopped by friends who persuaded him to go to the polls. As it happened, the candidate for whom he voted won a seat in the State Legislature by a margin of one vote. When the Indiana Legislature convened, the man elected from DeKalb cast a deciding vote which sent Edward Allen Hannegan to the United States Senate. Later, when the question of statehood for Texas was considered by the Senate, there was a tie vote. Senator Hannegan broke the tie by casting the deciding vote from the chair. It could be said that Texas was admitted to the Union because a miller in DeKalb County, Indiana, went ten minutes out of his way to cast one vote.

In the thousands of state and local elections held in the United States each election year, the votes and political activities of amazingly few citizens determine most of the winners. In the last national election, one vote cast differently in each precinct in the United States would have reversed the results.

There is no logical reason for "leaving politics to the politicians." Anyone who has had experience in politics realizes the tremendous importance of each person. Looking at it from a different angle, if one person is so unimportant out of the 185 million in the United States, why does the Internal Revenue Service go to such lengths to make each individual pay his taxes? The principle is exactly the same. If one or two are negligent here and there, the overall national picture is affected. When an individual gets a notice that he is late in paying his taxes, or that he was off in his calculations by a few dollars, he should remember that his failure to participate in political activity is noticed as quickly in the budget of his future liberty as his delinquency in taxes is noticed by the tax collector.

This may sound like a plea for votes. It is. It is a plea for votes for all true conservative candidates because this is clearly the real answer to the problems of the United States. There is a strong conservative movement in this nation, and it is getting stronger. As

About the Author

This article consists of excerpts from a chapter of a recently-published book, . . . and the Pursuit of Happiness, by Jack Cox, 40-year-old Republican nominee for governor of Texas.

Running in 1960 as a conservative in the Democratic primary against Governor Price Daniel, Cox got 41 per cent of the vote. When he became convinced that the principles of Jefferson were no longer the guidelines for the national Democratic party, he resigned. Since then other Texas Democrats have followed suit. "Resignation Rallies" were held throughout Texas.

Joining the Republican party, Cox won the GOP nomination for governor in May. He will oppose former Navy Secretary John Connally, the Democratic nominee, in November.

In his book (The Naylor Company, San Antonio, Texas, 1962, $3.95), Cox reveals his basic conservative philosophy. He shows why local governments must assume responsibilities if they are to prevent further centralization of power in the Federal government.

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this movement matures, it should move, and is moving, more and more into the political arena where the battle can be won.

NATIONAL ACTION

Each individual's basic political task in working for conservatism on a national level is to work for conservative representation in Washington. Each American is represented in Washington by five elected officials. The President, the Vice President, two Senators, and one Congressman. The most direct effect of each citizen on his national government comes from the campaigning he does and the votes he casts in the elections of these five individuals.

In considering the problem of changing the national government, it is well to remember a lesson from the liberals, who altered this nation earlier in the twentieth century and made it into one of big government. They realized they would have to change the system through a series of logical steps. They worked first at the local level, then began making their influence felt in state government. They were effective last at the national level. Though the steps necessary to conserve liberty need not take many years, it is important for conservatives to remember the significance of local and state activity.

Conservatives can learn important lessons from the liberal story. It is vital to work at all times at the national level, but activity at local and state levels will determine the success of national activities. Conservatives should be heartened in their efforts by the knowledge that the Supreme Court will not seriously slow down the conservative movement because, unlike the liberals, conservatives do not aim to change the meaning of the Constitution. The Supreme Court must approve fundamental changes such as the liberals have created, but the Supreme Court, liberal as it is, cannot prevent Americans from conserving their liberty. Again, the profound wisdom of the authors of this Republic will go to the rescue of those who love liberty.

Conservatives have already begun to take the first steps of the job. The number of conservative victories in state and local campaigns is increasing. The momentum is building, and the change has started. To keep it moving, conservatives must continue to work and to work harder in the areas where their influence will be felt—and then the high hopes of those who love liberty will be fulfilled.

STATE ACTION

In this age of big national government, the citizens sometimes forget how much power states have. One of the largest and most fundamental state powers is control over local government. The American system is a two-level federalism only, where only the states and the nation actually have been delegated power of their own. The unity of state and local government should be remembered in any discussion of government below the national level because they belong together.

The reasons conservatives should work through state government to preserve liberty are the same reasons those who so successfully built bigger and bigger government began their work in the state government first. As they were so successful so, too, can conservatives be.

In the first place, conservatives should work in state government to conserve liberty because state government is the foundation of national power. The state is structurally the source of national power—the fountainhead. The states came first historically, and it was through them that the people gave certain limited powers to the national government.

The state government also is the foundation of national power because the state government is a training ground for national leaders. The offices of state and local government are the classrooms where politicians learn politics, or in more fortunate cases, statesmen learn statesmanship.

In still another way state governments are the foundation of much national power. Much of the new national power of the big government in Washington is a direct result of cooperation by the states. If state and local governments had refused to relinquish authority, a great deal of the new power in Washington would still be in state capitols, city halls, or with the people.

A final way in which the states are the foundation of national power is through the organization of American political parties. Political parties are organized on a state basis, and state units make up the national party conventions. Congressmen and Senators must obtain nomination by their political parties which are, in every case, organized in state units.

The place to start preserving American liberty is at home with state and local government, because state government is the foundation of national government, and also because state government is the most efficient and practical place to begin. By beginning to work at state and local levels, each American can plan an effective and efficient role in the preservation of liberty.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Every citizen must work in a party to meet his responsibilities of citizenship, but he must choose his party only on the basis of the principles it advocates. Partisanship for the sake of party name is as ridiculous as joining a party because its symbol is an elephant or a donkey. A sensible political choice is determined by the principles which the party labels or the elephant or donkey actually symbolize.

The Democratic party is becoming increasingly liberal. The Republican party is becoming increasingly conservative. Only a few people in this nation participate in party politics. It should be obvious, therefore, that conservatives can be extremely effective by working in Republican party politics. If there is any real hope for electing conservatives to office on any level from the national down through city hall, it lies in the nomination of conservative candidates by conservative citizens making their opinions felt in local party activity. The Republican party has become the way to get this job done.

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Section Five
July 7, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

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Government Programs Open New Business Frontiers

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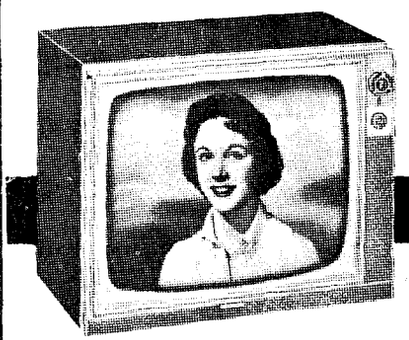

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TOP—A new business enterprise which delivers surplus USDA food to needy families.

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THAT'S WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES—Whatever the original merit of Federal "relief" programs, they become a permanent way of life for millions—and smart businessmen learn how to prosper off them. These two items appeared May 2, 1962, in a St. Louis newspaper. Read and study them with the understanding that this is where some of your hard-earned tax dollars are going. Then send this page to your congressman. Ask him what he is going to do about it.

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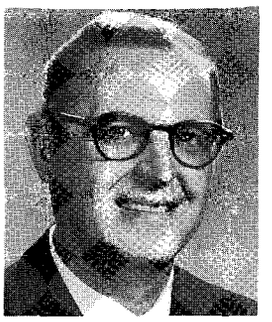

Congressman Donald Bruce
Indiana
How I Ran on a
Conservative Platform

Congressman John Rousselot
California
Organizing to Win

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Congressman Edward Derwinski
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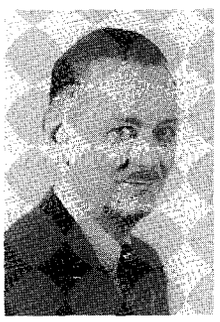
Your Stake in Medical Care -- American Style

Eldon Smith, M.D.
Los Angeles Co. Med. Assn.



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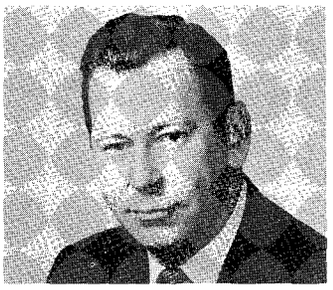
Young Americans in Politics



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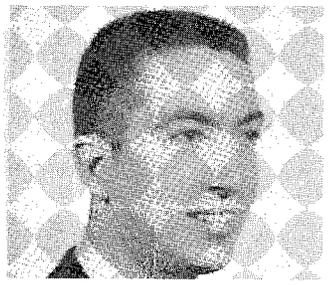
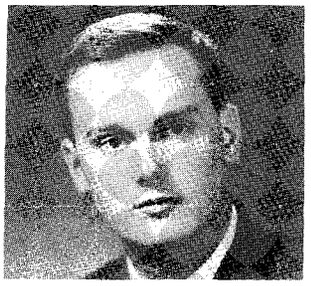


Douglas Caddy, National Director
Young Americans For Freedom



Brian Whalen, Student
Loyola College, Chicago

How Members of Citizen Groups Unite to Win

Desmond A. Barry, G.O.P. Candidate
for Congressman-at-Large, Texas

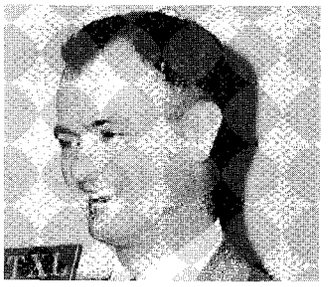
Fred J. Milligan, Executive Secretary
Ohio Information Committee

Mrs. J. Milton Lent, President
The Conservatives, Savannah, Ga.

Telling the Story in Mass Media

John J. Synon, Washington, D.C.
Conference Moderator

Bob Sherman, News Director
WMNI Radio, Columbus



Lawrence Reilly, Pres., WTXL Radio
West Springfield, Massachusetts

Paul Terry, Director of Education
Copley Newspapers, San Diego

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

URGENT—Please save space for me and my friends at the HUMAN EVENTS Conference, July 13 and 14, 1962. List attached.

The Conference fee of $75 includes three meals on each day. The fee for additional members of the same immediate family (wives, sons and daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen and members of YAF and ISI is $45. All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason. SEND your request direct.

Special room rates, $10 for single and $15 for double, have been arranged at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

☐ Check enclosed.
☐ Bill me after July 31 in the amount of $.....

My Name ..... ☐ Meat
Address ..... ☐ Fish
City ..... Zone ..... State .....

My Name ..... ☐ Meat
Address ..... ☐ Fish
City ..... Zone ..... State .....

AIRMAIL

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A Cop's-Eye View of New York City

By JACK MORANO

Reprinted with Permission from the May, 1962, *The Freeman*

AS ONE POLICEMAN to another, a New York City Housing Authority officer once told me of a standing joke in his circle. "Soon," said he, "all New York will be one big housing project, and the regular police department will become just another branch of the Housing Authority."

A joke, then, but tour New York City with me if you wish to see the inevitable results of compulsory collectivism in the United States. Here may be found, as in East Germany, proof that collectivism does not work.

Two years ago when the Tactical Patrol Force was first instituted by Police Commissioner Kennedy, its purpose was to send into the "rougher" areas a group of 6-foot, judo-trained cops to suppress crime. Today, as a member of "Kennedy's Commandos," I can attest that there are few neighborhoods that haven't required our services. In other words, there are few "decent" residential areas left in New York.

Neighborhoods that up to five or ten years ago were beautiful, peaceful—yes, even exclusive—have been transformed into a jungle in which people fear to walk the streets. I refer to such areas as Morningside Heights around Columbia University, the West End and Riverside Drive, and right up to the doorstep of the once swank Central Park West apartments. Indeed, I challenge anyone to name for me the "nice" neighborhoods in Manhattan—or in any of the other boroughs of New York. In the Prospect Avenue section of the Bronx, drunks, addicts and prostitutes now slouch in entrances where uniformed doormen once stood. The beautiful Fordham Road area is starting down the same path, and its main drag has been dubbed "Terror Street" by the New York *Journal American.*

Contradictory Actions

Ironically, most of this condition results indirectly from promotion by the city planners and politicians of the very things they claim to be fighting. They clamor for "more and better trained police" to patrol a jungle of their own making. They promise to fight with their right hand what their left is doing.

The transformation of attractive neighborhoods into crime-ridden jungles is largely the result of political actions along Socialistic lines. Nor can it be said that this leaning toward socialism comes unconsciously or from forgivable mistakes.

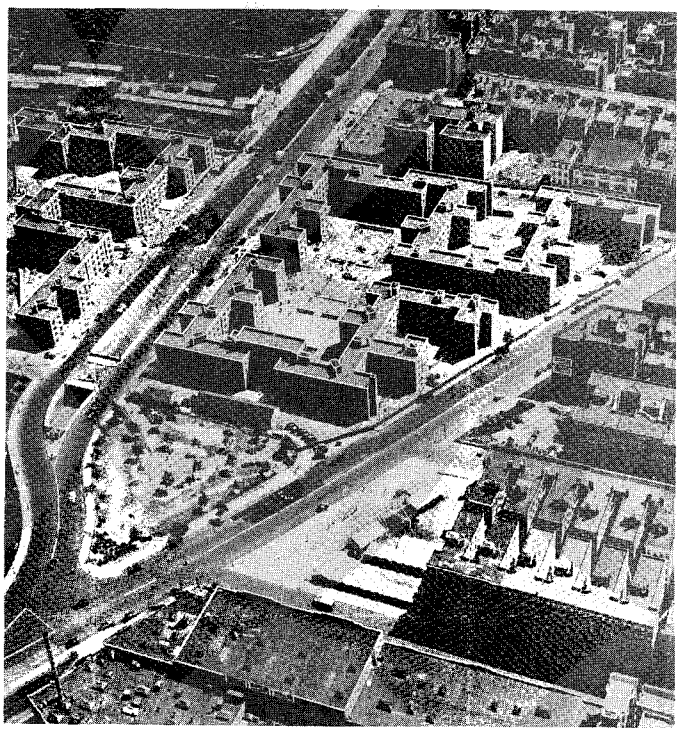
For example, during the recent New York mayorality campaign a spokesman for Robert Wagner boasted, "There are more people in New York City living in public housing than the entire population of New Haven, Connecticut." What a thing to boast about when it can be demonstrated that public housing—apart from being morally wrong—is economically unsound! Stated simply, it just doesn't work.

Environmental Determinism

To begin with, the advocates of public housing are what psychologists call *environmental determinists*: they believe that in taking "the boy off the farm," they can successfully "take the farm out of the boy," or that building castles for beggars will emit princes. They cannot or will not see that the buildings in areas they call "slums" are for the most part structurally solid and architecturally handsome. The staid brownstone buildings containing huge studio apartments would be considered swank by more appreciative tenants. The wrong is not in the buildings —but in the people who occupy them. This may be observed firsthand by visiting any of the areas mentioned above.

As if to further guarantee that destruction by the tenants will go unrepaired, politicians raise tax assessments to punish landlords who improve or repair their properties. Pretending surprise at what they have produced, the "planners" set about condemning whole neighborhoods, tearing down buildings to be displaced with morbid housing projects.

A few years ago, a leading New York paper told how the newest apartment houses in New York had disintegrated into New York's newest slums. Crime that was supposed to be "born



AIR VIEW of Manhattan's Harlem River Housing Project

of the slums" was occurring with alarming rapidity in the new projects. The dark, empty grounds of the housing projects invite gang-fights and muggings, women are raped in the elevators, obscenities are scribbled on walls and the corridors reek of urine. The political planners have an answer, of course: "More and better trained Housing Police" to keep the tenants from destroying that which was given to them.

The old adage, "Easy come—easy go," applies not only to a lazy playboy inheriting his father's fortune, but also to a tramp showered with taxpayers' money.

The Unseen Consequences

The humanitarian planners can see the housing projects they have built with taxpayers' money, and imagine how noble they are to have provided apartments for people who could not afford them. But what they do not see in their blindness is the *unbought* milk and children's shoes and clothing and better apartments that could otherwise have been afforded by the people from whom the taxes were taken. For every dollar's worth of "good" political planners do, there is at least a dollar's worth of harm.

The only way in which politicians can raise the level of living of those who occupy these projects is to lower the level of living of the families who are struggling to stay out of them. Any new tax burdens on such families reduce their chances of staying independent, and may thus force them into a project.

Is that what the planners want? Well, bear in mind the political power that is inherent in building projects, and remember that the numbers of people thus "aided" are now the source of arrogant boasts by politicians. Who could dare vote himself out of his own home or apartment? There are so many New Yorkers living in public housing that no New York politician dares oppose it—and hope to get elected.

If there is a salvage value in the New York situation, perhaps it is for others to observe and learn that political "gifts" are a club with which voters may be beaten into line.

Reprints of this section are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

Mr. Morano is a member of the Tactical Patrol Force of the New York City Police Department.

Photo: A. Devaney, Inc., New York City.

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Section Six
July 7, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Hollister Wants to Get Off List

California City Says It's Not 'Distressed'

By Representative Charles S. Gubser (R.-Calif.)

LAST NOVEMBER 2nd, the editor of the Trinity *Journal* complained editorially that his thriving little city of Weaverville was designated as a depressed area against its will. The editor wrote, " . . . for his own political reasons someone back East is pointing a scornful finger our way and is saying 'Lie down and be depressed, damn you!" (See HUMAN EVENTS, February 24, 1962.)

Now the city of Hollister in my congressional district has achieved the questionable distinction of designation as a distressed area. Hollister has tried valiantly to get itself "undistressed," but, like the man whose hand was stuck in a piece of flypaper, has only succeeded in getting the other hand stuck too.

Hollister is the center of a great agricultural community, producing large quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables which keep two canneries humming during the summer months to produce employment for hundreds of housewives on a seasonal basis. These few months of work entitle them to unemployment insurance benefits after the canneries close for the season.

The area redevelopment law clearly states that seasonal employment shall not be considered as the basis for determining the high level of "persistent unemployment" necessary for designation as a "distressed area." But the Labor Department insists upon using unemployment insurance claims as its index for determining the percentage of unemployment. On this basis Hollister hand an average annual unemployment rate of 14.8 per cent during 1961, as compared with the national average of 5.6 per cent. So the Labor Department has informed the Area Redevelopment Agency that Hollister is an area of "chronic and persistent unemployment" and is entitled to free economic treatment at the hands of Federal witchdoctors.

The irony of the situation is that Hollister won't get financial aid unless it cooperates and comes to the government with hands out, holding a prospectus. The city has already had enough of being distressed and isn't about to cooperate.

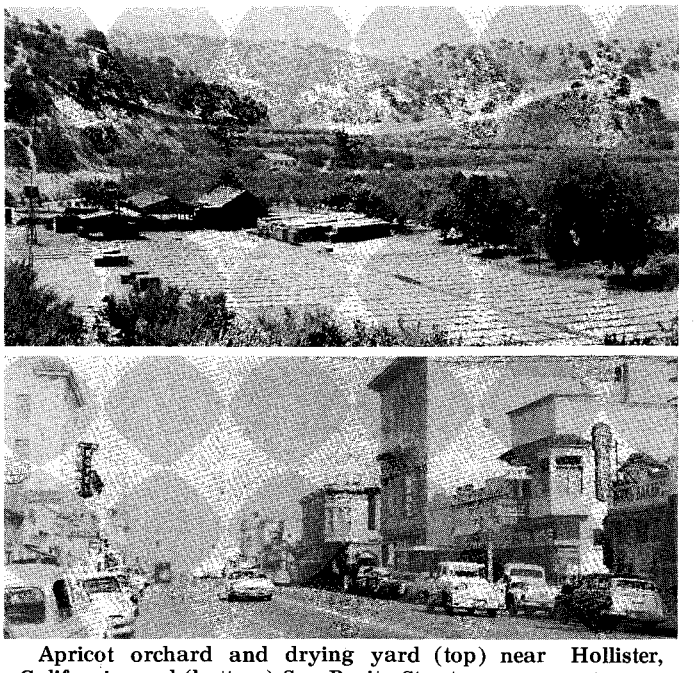
About Hollister

Hollister, California, is the county seat of San Benito County. It is located 95 miles south of San Francisco and 43 miles east of Monterey.

The San Benito County Chamber of Commerce reports that the county's 1961 population was 15,396, of which 6,071 lived in Hollister.

The county produces diversified crops and also has deposits of oil, coal and various minerals. Approximately 25 per cent of the land under cultivation is irrigated.

The New Frontier's area redevelopment programs are supposed to be for areas whose resources are exhausted. The Chamber of Commerce says the county has no bonded debt.

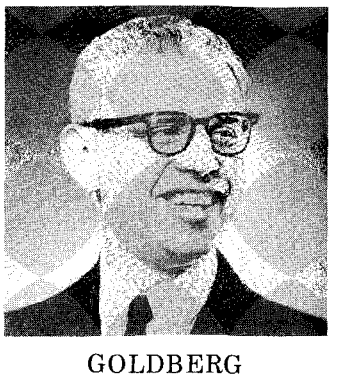


Apricot orchard and drying yard (top) near Hollister, California, and (bottom) San Benito Street.

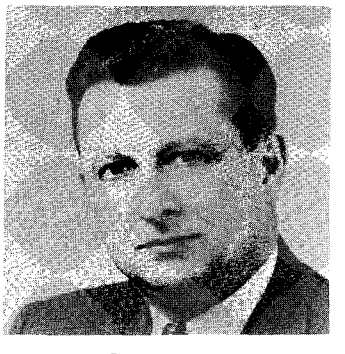
Photos: San Benito County Chamber of Commerce

The county board of supervisors and the city councils of Hollister and San Juan Bautista have all passed resolutions asking Secretary of Labor Goldberg to "undistress" them. They point out that the "unemployed" are female cannery workers who cannot do masculine work of planting and harvesting the crops. They need braceros which are denied a distressed area unless the Secretary grants special permission. If this permission is delayed or denied, the crops may not be harvested to provide the cannery employment this summer for this winter's unemployed. Hollister, with its record-high retail sales and bank deposits, will soon be truly depressed if the Labor Department doesn't re-evaluate its statistics.

Thus far, Secretary Goldberg has acted like the doctor who couldn't afford to cure his patient because he needed the money. He seems to be saying to the proud people of Hollister, who didn't ask for anything in the first place, "Lie down and stay depressed, damn you."



GOLDBERG



GUBSER

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Galbraith's Boast

By Senator J. Glenn Beall (R.-Md.)

In an address in India, Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith, former Harvard economics professor, boasted that already one-fifth of the American economy is planned by the government. He said that if we take into consideration all current resources "fully controlled and disposed of by the state, about 20 per cent of the American economy is planned."

Ambassador Galbraith pointed out that, as the comparable figure for India was only 13 to 14 per cent, "the market economy of the United States has a larger public sector than the Socialist economy of India." Translated, that means that now we're even more Socialistic than Socialist India.

Mr. Galbraith's statement was not a warning, but a boast.

TIME FOR PRINCIPLES—"It is time we in Congress stand on constitutional principles before we vote to continue old programs or institute new ones which violate the Constitution. It was on the basis of principle that the School Board of the Richardson, Texas, School District only last night voted to discontinue Federal assistance for its school-lunch program in spite of the fact that such assistance totaled some $130,000 in the past fiscal year. This is the kind of responsible action our citizens are prepared to take. Surely Congress can do no less." **(Representative Bruce Alger, Texas Republican, June 6, 1962)**

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

Gross Reads Rule VIII

The following is an exchange which appeared in the *Congressional Record* between Representatives H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) and William R. Poage (D.-Tex.), Vice Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, on June 20, 1962:

MR. GROSS. . . . Do I understand that you are a farmer?

MR. POAGE. You understand that I am a windshield farmer, Mr. Gross.

MR. GROSS. And there are other farmers, as I understand, who have spoken on this bill, who are engaged in operating farms. There have been several, have there not?

MR. POAGE. Those who are engaged in producing feed grains will have the opportunity to vote on the feed grain referendum and those who are producing wheat will have the opportunity to vote on the wheat referendum.

MR. GROSS. And it is your contention that this bill will increase the income of farmers; is that correct?

MR. POAGE. I think the bill clearly increases the income of farmers. . . .

MR. GROSS. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage] and other farmers who have spoken on this bill to Rule VIII of the House of Representatives:

> Every Member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented; and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.

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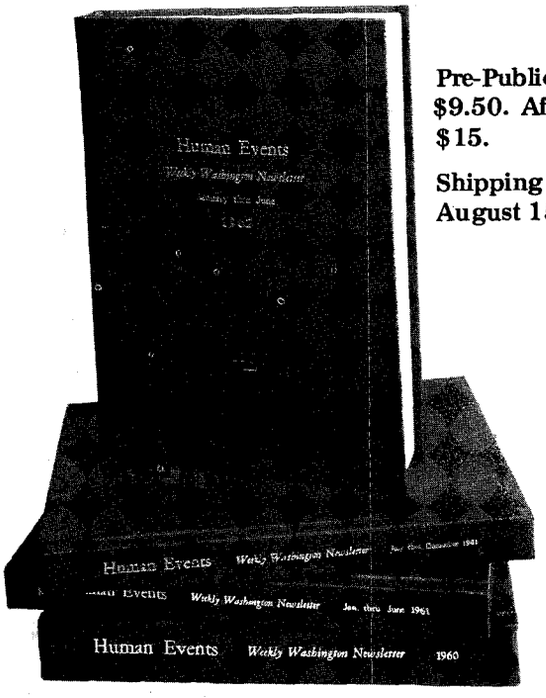
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Jack Bell's Biography

Goldwater—As Seen by a Liberal

By JOHN J. SYNON
From the Richmond [Va.] *News Leader*

FOR TEN YEARS NOW, Barry Goldwater has been flashing our political skies like some sort of all-weather aurora borealis.

As a result, the Junior Senator from Arizona has developed a curious following. The college crowd—tomorrow's hope—supports him in solid phalanx; businessmen eye him as though he were too-good-to-be-true, and women follow after him like dowsers on point.

Withal, what manner of man is this latter-day Lochinvar? After a decade in the Senate no major legislation yet attaches to his name, and whatever his effect on the public at large, his effect on his brother senators is less than somewhat; Goldwater is no committee workhorse. Those who are know it only too well.

What manner of man is he then? What meat goes into his diet?

It is a question the political pros are asking, for Barry Goldwater, beyond question, is to be reckoned with. He is a potential Presidential candidate, he is the conservative voice of conscience, and, as a Pied Piper, has no equal.

THE ANSWER is to be had. Acerbic Jack Bell, Associated Press political writer, has laid it out in his biography of the man. He calls his book, *Mr. Conservative: Barry Goldwater,* and the title fits very well.*

The roster of Goldwater's virtues, as Bell lists them, reads like a Boy Scout climbing a merit-badge ladder. This Staunton Military Academy alumnus is honest, he is fearless, he deeply loves the Republic, and he is trustworthy.

Such virtues, admittedly, have an outmoded ring. Nevertheless, they spell Barry Goldwater.

What Goldwater is not makes some roster, too. He is not intellectually deep, he doesn't cozen to the egg-heads. Nor is he any liquid-tongued orator.

And whether he has anything more than a four-square-gospel clutch on government is yet to be determined; a person suspects, on reading the Goldwater pronouncements Bell offers, the Senator would get lost in a dialectic argument that reverberated more than twice around.

Which, in all probability, is to the good. While things, as the Senator implies, are not all black or white, neither are they as many shades of gray as The Establishment could have us believe.

WHAT COMES out of Jack Bell's book is a most clear picture, something deeper than an etching, a scintillating portrait of the most interesting political figure of our day.

And that is surprising, for Jack Bell—who once wrote of Conservatives as "neanderthals"—is not the Goldwater type. Rather, Bell belongs to that school of liberal Washington reporters who have been too long at their trade.

Somehow, a political *malaise* seems to attack these men. They become convinced, eventually, they are better equipped for the job than the office-holders they are assigned to cover. The result is a supercilious, top-lofty scratch to their pen that is most irritating. It is particularly noticeable in Bell. He writes compulsively as though there were something pungent in the air—you. Or, in this instance, Goldwater.

Which makes the emerged picture all the more impressive. For if Goldwater's character can shine through Bell's silt—and it does—it must be worth looking at.

In spite of himself, Jack Bell has produced the best biography yet written of the man many pray will become the next President of the United States.

* *Mr. Conservative: Barry Goldwater,* by Jack Bell (Doubleday, New York, 1962, $4.50).

The Power to Control Trade Is the Power to Destroy

California Republican Representative James B. Utt is this week's guest on HUMAN EVENTS *Congressional Interview.* Utt, now serving his fifth term in Congress, evaluates the Administration's Trade Expansion Act which is pending before the House. He expresses full agreement with expanding international trade, but states, "It must be a two-way street, and we should, in all cases, demand a dollar-for-dollar deal."Congressman Utt sees the new trade proposal as another example of the Kennedy Administration's power grab and concludes that if the Trade Expansion Act is passed, the President will have the power to destroy any American industry at his own discretion. The recent defeat of the Kennedy-Freeman Farm Bill is also discussed.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month, the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

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Help your organization and your community to *BE INFORMED ON TIME. Write now for* HUMAN EVENTS *CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.*

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A REAL FARM PROBLEM—"The rigid production quota system which the plan contemplates led one embittered dairy farmer to write me recently: 'What are we to do when we reach our quota—tell the cows, "That's all now until next January." ' "**(Representative John B. Anderson, Illinois Republican)**

* * *

NO JUSTICE!—"Sometimes it seems there is no justice! You read of people dying and leaving their money to the government, but you would think some of these government bureaus would have the courtesy to die and leave some of the people's money with the people!" **(Representative Don L. Short, North Dakota Republican)**

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House Vote On Farm Bill

In the tabulation on this page, HUMAN EVENTS shows how House members voted when the Kennedy farm bill was killed, 215 to 205. One-fifth of the President's own party joined the almost unanimous Republican opposition.

It was abundantly clear to 48 Democrats and 167 Republicans that strict controls, higher food prices and larger tax-paid subsidies were not the basic ingredients for a satisfactory farm program.

Twenty-nine Dixie Democrats and 19 Democrats from outside the South provided the margin necessary to defeat the farm bill. A vote in favor of recommittal to the House Agriculture Committee was a vote against the farm bill. The only Republican voting with the Administration was Phil Weaver of Nebraska, who was defeated for renomination in that state's May 15 primary.

A Democratic lame duck who stood by the Chief Executive was Frank E. Smith, whose five fellow Mississippians voted with the GOP. Smith has since been appointed to the vacancy on the Tennessee Valley Authority's Board of Directors.

Joseph P. Addabbo of New York was the only big-city Democrat to vote for Orville Freeman's farm bill. Fifty big-city Democrats voted against the interests of their constituents by voting for higher food prices and higher taxes to pay for more costly farm programs.

With the lone exception of Addabbo, every Democrat from New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadephia, Detroit, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Gary, Indiana, voted in favor of the JFK farm bill.

Of the 18 Northern Democrats besides Addabbo who voted with the Republicans, five are from border states and one from the home state of Kennedy and McCormack. Nine Democratic votes for scuttling the farm bill came from Texas, home state of Billie Sol Estes.

Findley Gets Request For 'Liberty' Flag

A constituent of Representative Paul Findley (R.-Ill.), "rating the farm bill defeat to be a notable stroke for liberty," asked the Illinois Congressman for a flag which had been flown over the United States Capitol June 21, the day the bill was rejected. Findley offered the motion to recommit the measure.

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

VOTED RIGHT +

VOTED WRONG -

PAIRED RIGHT p+

PAIRED WRONG p-

NOT RECORDED o

Republicans in CAPITAL letters.

Democrats in small letters.

ALABAMA	
Andrews	-
Boykin	-
Elliott	-
Grant	-
Huddleston	-
Jones	-
Rains	-
Roberts	-
Selden	-
ALASKA	
Rivers	-
ARIZONA	
RHODES	+
M. Udall	-
ARKANSAS	
Alford	o
Gathings	-
Harris	-
Mills	-
C. Norrell	-
Trimble	-
CALIFORNIA	
(Los Angeles)	
BELL	+
HIESTAND	+
HOSMER	+
LIPSCOMB	+
McDONOUGH	+
ROUSSELOT	+
SMITH	+
Corman	-
Doyle	-
Holifield	-
King	-
Roosevelt	-
CALIFORNIA	
(Outside L.A.)	
BALDWIN	+
GUBSER	+
MAILLIARD	+
TEAGUE	+
UTT	+
WILSON	+
YOUNGER	+
Cohelan	-
Hagen	+
Johnson	-
C. Miller	-
G. Miller	-
McFall	-
Moss	-
Saund	p-
Shelley	-
Sheppard	-
Sisk	-
COLORADO	
CHENOWETH	+
DOMINICK	+
Aspinall	-
Rogers	-
CONNECTICUT	
SEELY-BROWN	+
SIBAL	+
Daddario	-
Giaimo	-
Kowalski	-
Monagan	-
DELAWARE	
McDowell	-
FLORIDA	
CRAMER	+
Bennett	-
Fascell	-
Haley	+
Herlong	+
Matthews	-
Rogers	+
Sikes	-
GEORGIA	
Blitch	p-
Jas. Davis	-
John Davis	-
Flynt	-
Forrester	-
Hagan	-
Landrum	-
Pilcher	-
Stephens	-
Vinson	-
HAWAII	
Inouye	-
IDAHO	
Harding	-
Pfost	-
ILLINOIS	
(Chicago)	
CHURCH	+
COLLIER	+
DERWINSKI	+
Dawson	-
Finnegan	-
Kluczynski	-
Libonati	-
Murphy	-
O'Brien	-
O'Hara	-
Pucinski	-
Rostenkowski	-
Yates	-
ILLINOIS	
(Rest of State)	
ANDERSON	+
ARENDS	+
CHIPERFIELD	+
FINDLEY	+
HOFFMAN	+
MASON	+
MICHEL	+
SPRINGER	+
Gray	-
Mack	-
Price	-
Shipley	-
INDIANA	
ADAIR	+
BRAY	+
BRUCE	+
HALLECK	+
HARVEY	+
ROUDEBUSH	+
WILSON	+
Brademas	-
Denton	-
Madden	p-
Roush	+
IOWA	
BROMWELL	+
GROSS	+
HOEVEN	+
JENSEN	+
KYL	+
SCHWENGEL	+
Coad	-
Smith	+
KANSAS	
AVERY	+
DOLE	+
ELLSWORTH	+
McVEY	+
SHRIVER	+
Breeding	-
KENTUCKY	
SILER	p+
Burke	-
Chelf	-
Natcher	-
Perkins	-
Spence	p-
Stubblef'ld	p-
Watts	-
LOUISIANA	
Boggs	-
Hebert	+
McSween	-
Morrison	-
Passman	+
Thompson	-
Waggonner	+
Willis	-
MAINE	
GARLAND	+
McINTIRE	+
TUPPER	+
MARYLAND	
MATHIAS	+
Brewster	+
Fallon	-
Friedel	-
Garmatz	-
MARYLAND	
Johnson	+
Lankford	-
MASSACHUSETTS	
BATES	+
CONTE	+
CURTIS	+
KEITH	+
MARTIN	p+
MORSE	+
Boland	-
Burke	-
Donohue	-
Lane	-
Macdonald	-
McCormack	o
O'Neill	-
Philbin	+
MICHIGAN	
(Detroit)	
Diggs	-
Dingell	-
Griffiths	-
Lesinski	-
Nedzi	-
Ryan	-
MICHIGAN	
(Rest of State)	
BENNETT	+
BROOMFIELD	+
CEDERBERG	+
CHAMBERLAIN	+
FORD	+
GRIFFIN	+
HARVEY	+
HOFFMAN	p+
JOHANSEN	+
KNOX	+
MEADER	+
O'Hara	-
MINNESOTA	
ANDERSEN	+
JUDD	+
LANGEN	+
MacGREGOR	+
NELSEN	+
QUIE	+
Blatnik	-
Karth	-
Marshall	-
MISSISSIPPI	
Abernethy	+
Colmer	+
Smith	-
Whitten	+
Williams	+
Winstead	+
MISSOURI	
CURTIS	+
HALL	+
Bolling	-
Cannon	-
Hull	-
Ichord	-
Jones	-
Karsten	-
Moulder	-
Randall	-
Sullivan	-
MONTANA	
BATTIN	+
Olsen	-
NEBRASKA	
BEERMANN	+
NEBRASKA	
CUNNINGHAM	+
MARTIN	+
WEAVER	-
NEVADA	
Baring	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
BASS	+
MERROW	+
NEW JERSEY	
AUCHINCLOSS	+
CAHILL	+
DWYER	+
FRELING'SEN	p+
GLENN	p+
OSMERS	+
WALLHAUSER	+
WIDNALL	+
Addonizio	o
Daniels	-
Gallagher	-
Joelson	-
Rodino	-
Thompson	-
NEW MEXICO	
Montoya	+
Morris	+
NEW YORK	
(New York City)	
FINO	+
HALPERN	+
LINDSAY	+
RAY	+
Addabbo	+
Anfuso	-
Buckley	-
Carey	-
Celler	-
Delaney	-
Farbstein	-
Gilbert	-
Healey	-
Kelly	-
Keogh	-
Multer	-
Powell	-
Rooney	-
Rosenthal	-
Ryan	-
Santangelo	-
Zelenko	-
NEW YORK	
(Outside N.Y.C.)	
BARRY	+
BECKER	+
DEROUNIAN	+
DOOLEY	+
GOODELL	+
KILBURN	+
KING	+
MILLER	+
OSTERTAG	+
PILLION	+
PIRNIE	+
RIEHLMAN	+
ROBISON	+
ST. GEORGE	+
TABER	+
WEIS	+
WHARTON	+
Dulski	-
O'Brien	+
Pike	+
Stratton	-
NORTH CAROLINA	
JONAS	+
NORTH CAROLINA	
Alexander	-
Bonner	-
Cooley	-
Fountain	-
Henderson	-
Kitchin	-
Kornegay	-
Lennon	-
Scott	-
Taylor	-
Whitener	-
NORTH DAKOTA	
NYGAARD	+
SHORT	+
OHIO	
ASHBROOK	+
AYRES	+
BETTS	+
BOLTON	+
BOW	+
BROWN	+
CLANCY	+
DEVINE	+
HARSHA	+
LATTA	+
McCULLOCH	+
MINSHALL	+
MOOREHEAD	+
MOSHER	+
SCHENCK	+
SCHERER	+
Ashley	-
Cook	-
Feighan	+
Hays	-
Kirwan	-
Moeller	-
Vanik	-
OKLAHOMA	
BELCHER	+
Albert	-
Edmondson	-
Jarman	+
Steed	+
Wickersham	-
OREGON	
DURNO	+
NORBLAD	+
Green	-
Ullman	-
PENNSYLVANIA	
(Philadelphia)	
Barrett	-
Byrne	-
Granahan	-
Green	-
Nix	-
Toll	-
PENNSYLVANIA	
(Pittsburgh)	
CORBETT	+
FULTON	+
Holland	-
Moorhead	-
PENNSYLVANIA	
(Rest of State)	
CURTIN	+
DAGUE	+
FENTON	+
GAVIN	+
GOODLING	+
KEARNS	+
KUNKEL	+
MILLIKEN	+
SAYLOR	+
SCHNEEBELI	+
SCHWEIKER	+
SCRANTON	+
VAN ZANDT	+
WHALLEY	+
Clark	+
Dent	+
Flood	p-
Morgan	-
Rhodes	-
Walter	-
RHODE ISLAND	
Fogarty	+
St. Germain	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Ashmore	-
Dorn	+
Hemphill	-
McMillan	-
C. Riley	p-
Rivers	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	
BERRY	+
REIFEL	+
TENNESSEE	
BAKER	+
L. REECE	+
Bass	-
Davis	+
Everett	+
Evins	-
Frazier	-
Loser	p+
Murray	+
TEXAS	
ALGER	+
Beckworth	+
Brooks	-
Burleson	+
Casey	+
Dowdy	+
Fisher	+
Gonzalez	-
Kilgore	+
Mahon	+
Patman	-
Poage	-
Purcell	-
Roberts	-
Rogers	-
Rutherford	+
Teague	-
Thomas	-
Thompson	-
Thornberry	-
Wright	-
Young	+
UTAH	
King	-
Peterson	-
VERMONT	
STAFFORD	+
VIRGINIA	
BROYHILL	+
POFF	+
Abbitt	+
Downing	+
Gary	-
Hardy	-
Harrison	+
Jennings	-
Smith	+
Tuck	+
WASHINGTON	
HORAN	p+
MAY	+
PELLY	+
TOLLEFSON	+
WESTLAND	+
Hansen	-
Magnuson	-
WEST VIRGINIA	
MOORE	+
Bailey	-
Hechler	-
Kee	-
Slack	-
Staggers	+
WISCONSIN	
BYRNES	+
LAIRD	+
O'KONSKI	+
SCHADEBERG	+
THOMSON	+
VAN PELT	+
Johnson	-
Kastenmeier	-
Reuss	-
Zablocki	-
WYOMING	
HARRISON	+

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